YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—NO. 187.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1828. [New Series. VOL. I.—NO. 7.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At $3 a year, or $2 50, if paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON
Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is clared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the snbscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an instructer, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionably low.

From the qualifications and experience of the Instructer, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

By order of the Trustees.

S. F. PATTERSON, *Sec'ry.*

Wilkesboro', May 21, 1828.—3t85.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
refined
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamom
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandicus
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mint
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasped
Quiksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillae
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneka
Anchusa
Spigelia Mariland.
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc.
of Wine
of Lavender Comp
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent,
for Colds, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewing Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Tonqua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Bole Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto
Black Varnish
Copal do.
Madder
Copperas
Turkey Umber
Terra de Sienn
Termeric
Ground Fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto Ground
Litharge
Red Saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol Colcothar
Spanish Whiting
Arnatto
Lamp Black

GLASS

2 Gals. Specie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
graduating easures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Bed Urinals
Mortars and Pestles
Pungent Bottles
Retorts
Peg Lamps
½ do. do. do.

EARTHEN WARE

6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
½ gal. cerate Pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill Tiles

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlems, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Elastic do. Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trusses.

Salisbury, May

To Gold Miners.

100 Lbs. of *pure Quicksilver*, just received and for sale, by

E. WILLEY & Co.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Cabarrus County.

I, Joseph Weir, do hereby certify, that Miles Hill, Theodore Merrell, Thomas Gillespie and James W. Tigert, those who were acting as Guard and who were accused of aiding me in getting out of the Jail in Charlotte, N. C. are innocent of the charge alleged against them, and that the above named had no agency in the transaction.

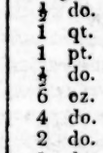
Witness my hand and seal,

JOSEPH WEIR.

May 29, 1828.—3t88.

WM. C. MEANS,	R. WALLACE,
GEO. FLEMING,	J. L. BEARD, C. S. C.
G. W. SPEARS,	G. M. HARRIS,
PILIP W. MOORE,	JNO. N. SPEARS.

DOCT. THOS. HARRIS,



HAVING permanently located himself in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, respectfully tenders his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens, and the adjacent country. He flatters himself, from indefatigable attention to his profession, to merit a share of public patronage. Owing to the hardness of the times, his charges will be calculated to please. He occupies the house formerly occupied by Mr. L. Bingham, where he will always be found, except when professionally absent.

May 27, 1828.—6t88.

Education.

THE subscribers, five miles south of Charlotte, having built a commodious house, have employed Mrs. JANE CUSHMAN as Teacher. The situation is as healthy as any in Mecklenburg. Mrs. Cushman will Teach Reading-Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geog, raphy, Drawing and Needle Work, or any part, as may be wished; or suit the student.

Boarding may be had at either of the subscribers, or at Dr. Joseph W. Ross, (the farthest not more than three-quarters of a mile from the school,) at sixty dollars, including tuition, per year.

WILLIAM P. SPRINGS,
ANDREW SPRINGS.

4t84

Politics of the Day.

[From the York. (Pa.) Recorder.]

The Contrast.—Several months ago, we alluded to the desertion of nearly an entire brigade of Pennsylvania volunteers from Black Rock, on the Canadian lines, during the late war. Of that occurrence, and the subsequent trial, conviction and punishment of the deserters, the Pittsburgh Gazette gives the following account:

"These men had *volunteered* to serve a tour of *six months*. When nearly three months in service, and while lying on the line, in the very presence of the enemy then threatening the invasion of our territory they deserted almost in a body. Of a whole Brigade of Volunteers, but a Major's command was left. The Court Martial here was composed of respectable officers; the President was a man learned in the law. The desertion was clearly proved, a great number were pronounced guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of sixty dollars each—but not one was sentenced to capital or even the slightest corporal punishment.'

The case of these men and their punishment contrasts strongly with that of the Tennessee Militia men, and the cruel doom with which they were visited. The Pennsylvania troops acted under the most aggravating circumstances, and were nevertheless treated with great leniency. On the other hand, there was every thing to justify and palliate the conduct of the Tennesseans—but for them there was neither justice nor mercy. They were murdered—*aye murdered!*—with the cemblance of legal form because their commanders were men regardless of human rights of life, who could "look on blood and carnage with composure." The following statement, from the Gazette, is brief, but comprehensive, and places the subject in the clearest light:

"Our's were *volunteers.*

The Tennesseans *drafted men.*

Ours publicly offered and agreed to serve for 6 months.

The Tennessee declared they were willing to serve for three months, the term specified in the law, under which they were called out.

Our volunteers staid less than half the time they offered to stay.

The Tennessee drafts staid the full time which they believed the law required.

Our voluntees left a menacing disciplined army in the rear, ready to invade their country.

The Tennessee drafts left behind them no enemy worthy of notice, or capable of doing injury.

Our volunteers did not go back to camp to make up the time they had *engaged* to serve.

The Tennessee drafts went back to serve a time which they had not engaged to serve, but which they determined to serve rather than bear even the *imputation* of having done less than was required of them.

Our volunteers were tried early in the war, when severity might have been useful as an example.

The Tennessee drafts were tried at the close of the war, and their sentence confirmed after the last battle had been fought.

Our volunteers were fined $60 each.

The Tennessee *drafts were shot to death.*

Such was the difference between these two cases! Yet where aggravated guilt was pundeniable, the unishment was tempered with mercy—but the unfortunate militia men—the wretched victims of ruthless revenge—were doomed to death, and *suddenly* executed, for that *which was no crime!*

We are glad to see, that the National Intelligencer has commenced the publication of the Documents transmitted to Congress, by the Secretary of War, relative to the execution of the "Six Militia-men." We mention the fact, that such persons as doubt the genuineness of the Documents contained in the pamphlet recently issued from this office, may compare them with the original, when they will find, that we have "nothing extenuated or aught set down in malice," and that the charge of "forgery" applied to it, is as ridiculous as it is false.

Register.

The Clinton Vases.—We understand that the magnificient vases, lately sold at the auction of the effects of Governor Clinton, and struck off at $400, were purchased by the Grand Lodge of the State and yesterday voted to be presented to the family. The worth of the articles with the plateau on which they stand, is said to be $1200 in bullion, and the exquisite workmanship on them enhanced their value to $4000. The Masonic brotherhood have exemplified a leading principle of their fraternity, in testifying their respect to their late Grand Master.—[*N. Y. Statesman.*

Contingent Fund.—Much having been said concerning the extravagant expenditures of the President in relation to Contingent Expences in our Foreign Intercourse, we publish in to-day's Register, an official Report of the Secretary of State, which shews that of $12,324 expended on these objects in the years 1825, 1826 and 1827, only $1500 were expended in any service created by the present Administration, and that for a purpose which all must approve. What will the *candid* Editor of the North-Carolina Journal say to this "plain, unvarnished" statement? *ib.*

The Editor of the New-England Review, having returned from a tour to New York, informs his readers that he saw "Cattskill Mountains, a large Elephant, and Major *Noah*, Editor of the Enquirer!"—This puts us in mind of an Englishman's description of South America, part of which is as follows:—"The proud Cotapaxi, with its cloud-capt summit before us,—an unfathomable gulf in our rear, and all around the earth so barren that there was no tree large enough to make a *tooth-pick.*" *ib.*

A late paper printed in the State of Delaware mentions the astounding fact, that in that whole commonwealth, there is not a clergyman of any denomination in favor of the election of Genl. Jackson. In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in Pittsburg, there are 197 members including six Bishops. In that highly respectable body of men, the number of the Crawford Messenger informs us, there are but seven in favor of Genl. Jackson, and the remaining one hundred and ninety are in favor of Mr. Adams. This, as the Messenger remarks, "*is no ordinary sign of the times.*"

Steamboat Adventure.—Last week a young man from some distance in the interior, drove into town with an old horse, and a mare with a colt before his wagon, and a couple of calves which he had brought to town to dispose of to our butchers. He never having seen a steamboat before was very curious to have a fair view, and passed down to the end of the dock among the passengers who were going on board, walked up the plank of the Albany with the crowd, and wandered in the cabin, where he was almost fascinated with the beautiful paintings. In the meantime the boat had got under way, and was nearly to Polypus Island before the youth discovered it. He called out to the captain to turn about and bring him back; this the captain would not do, when our hero roared out like a bull and lamented in the most doleful strains his untimely fate—the misfortunes which might happen to his colt—the calves might be stolen—and his waggon and horses might be driven away. He kept up his lamentations until the boat arrived at Westpoint, where he was set on shore. Here he was worse, if possible, when he found himself surrounded by soldiers, where his life might be taken in an instant; he threw himself down in the agony of despair and bewailed his calamities, until some benevolent person pointed out to him the way by which he might return in a few hours. He found his way back covered with dust and sweat, and to his astonishment found all safe. He was then heard to exclaim, "These steamboats are queer things."

Newburg Index.

A musical spit.—A musical phenomenon, in the shape of a spit is in possession of the Court de Castle Maria, of Treviso. It plays twenty-four tunes, while turning one hundred and thirty roasts and thus directs the time and length of the culinary process, while it contributes to the entertainment of the cook. We have heard of a physician feeling his patient's pulse to a tune, and thereby ascertaining the degree of fever, but if this instrument comes into general uses, we may expect wondeful changes. We shall then hear of long and short metre rump steaks, adagio cutlet and allegro fried oysters, and the perations of our refectories will be conducted to favorite airs.

A gentleman sitting in company perceived that his next neighbour had stolen his handkerchief. "Sir, (said the thief when he found himself detected,) for God's sake do not expose me; I did it from mere want. Be so good as to take the handkerchief out of my pocket again and say nothing.' The honest man did so; but while he was in the act of recovering his own, the other exclaimed, "Thief! Thief! good people, I caught this rascal with his hand in my pocket!"

Affliction is the school in which great virtues are acquired, in which great characters are formed.

"Avoid the appearance of evil," says wise St, Paul.

Desultory Selections.

FIFTY MILLIONS.

enemy of the present Administration.—On the 30th of September, 1815, the public debt amounted to 119 millions and a half of dollars. On the first of January last, the debt amounted to 67 and a half millions. Amount paid off in thirteen years, fifty two millions. Of these fifty two millions, 21 millions were paid off within the last three years, besides paying 12 millions for interest; and notice is given by the Treasury Department that FIVE MILLIONS MORE will be paid off on the first of July next—making the amount of debt (exclusive of interest) paid off since the commencement of Mr. Adams' administration, 26 millions, being just as much as was paid off in the *nine years* preceding. In addition to these immense and unprecedented payments in reduction of the national debt, there have been TWELVE MILLIONS of dollars expended, within the same time (that is, within the last three years,) for permanent works of internal improvements. Making a total of FIFTY MILLIONS of dollars paid, since the commencement of the present Administration, on account of the National Debt and for Internal Improvements.—In the *nine* years preceding Mr. Adams' administration, the whole amount of the national revenue was 228 millions—during the three last years, the amount of revenue has only been 72 millions. The amount of interest paid in those nine years we have no means of ascertaining, but it was proportioned to the debt due, and must, of course, have been greater, for any period of three years, than for the three years last past.—If our present wise, pacific, and economical policy should meet with no interruption, the whole of the national debt will be paid off by the 31st of December, 1815. But if we should place wicked and designing men at the head of our affairs, and war should (as it probably would) follow, the present generation will never see an end to the debt.

From the Georgia Journal.

We are pleased to learn that the excellent report adopted by the citizens of Putnam county, on the subject of their embarrassments, has received the attention which it merited. It has been read attentively in this State; and has been republished and highly praised in South-Carolina. But after all, is there not great danger that here—we mean with reading and praising—the matter will end? Is it not to be apprehended that but few attempts will be made to carry its excellent recommendations into effect?—Old habits are perverse, hard to be overcome, and often rebellious even after they have been once subdued. The southern people are said to be slow to adopt improvements, even after they are convinced of the necessity and importance of them;—and besides this, they are too often deficient in the article of perseverance. It has often been a subject of remark, that their habit is most frequently, in any arduous undertaking, to make one vigorous effort, and, if that should result in failure, to desist, and attempt something else, or sink into apathy. They have been represented to be in a great measure destitute—whether it results from the enervating influence of our climate, the pernicious effect of domestic slavery, or the erroneous mode of our education both corporeal and mental, or whether from all these causes operating together, has not been determined—of that patient, untiring and unconquerable spirit of toil, which, in New-England, has by little and little, made a country, originally sterile, exhibit the appearance of a continued succession of highly cultivated gardens. We are supposed to be too much attached to large things. We must have large plantations. one half of which is often worn out, and permitted to grow up in briars and sedge, and large houses which cannot be finished in comfortable style for want of the means wherewithal to do it. The consequence of this is, in regard to our houses, that half of them is often made lumber rooms of, or become the habitation of all manner of jumping, skipping, creeping and crawling things; and that, in regard to our plantations, we are compelled to waste our labor by spreading it over, say 400 acres of ground, when, with more limited desires, and a better system, we might make more with less labor, from 200 acres. The practice here is—large plantations—hard work—much anxiety—and very little profit is received in return for all this. In New England, on the contrary, they prefer small farms, highly improved:—and their profits are not so much in proportion to the extent of their farms, as to the perfection to which the cultivation of them is brought. Every thing there is made subservient to this principle. A man will tell you that he makes 100 bushels of corn to the acre, and expatiate with delight upon the means by which he has brought his land to this condition. Their barn yards are so arranged as to preserve their manure. Ours, where we have any, are most usually on the very best plan that could be adopted to waste the whole of it. The stubble and grass and weeds of their fields are carefully ploughed in, to enrich the soil; thus returning to it often more than was taken from it in the shape of grain or other produce. With us these things are burnt up, and their enriching qualities all dissipated in thin air. In short, their whole system is one of rigid economy in every thing but the improvement of their lands. In that they are prodigal of both labor and money. Ours, on the contrary, is one of wide and rueful waste in every thing. A New-England family will live comfortably and neatly on what we waste. And there is very little hope that things will be much changed for the better, during the life time of the present generation, unless we import some of the economical habits of New-England, or our intelligent planters, instead of making reports and adoping resolutions—these are all well enough in their place—go vigorously to work, form new habits of their own, and set an example to their neighbours of the manner in which solid and substantial improvement should be undertaken and caaried on. And above all things, let it be remembered that we must get rid, as soon as possible, of that unfortunate disposition we have noticed, which impels us to abandon our projects sometimes even on the remote prospect of failure. What is undertaken, must be persevered in diligently and vigorously;—and repeated failure must not be permitted to discourage us.

From the Cleaveland Herald.

To enable the people of the United States to make a correct decision respecting the great question which is about to be submitted to them, it ought to be the object of the conductors of public journals, to present to their readers *facts*, rather than speculations. The people are by no means incapable of drawing their own inferences, and correct ones, too, when facts are placed before them. We therefore without comment, submit the following extracts. The first is from the answer of Gen. Jackson to the letter of Abraham Murry, a member of the Tennessee legislature, inquiring of the General, whether he was willing to serve in the Senate of the United States, if elected.

Hermitage, 21st September, 1823.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter, of yesterday, has reached me, stating it to be the desire of many members of the legislature, that my name be proposed for the appointment of Senator to Congress." "If elected, I could not decline; and yet in accepting, I should do great violence to my wishes and to my feelings."

The General was accordingly elected. After serving two years in the Senate he thought proper to resign. His resignation was presented to the legislature of Tennessee on the 14th Oct. 1825. The following is an extract from it.

"Inasmuch as the legislature, WITHOUT ANY KNOWLEDGE or understanding on my part, had called me to this situation, [that of Senator] it was impossible to withold my consent; and the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted."

From the Delaware Journal.

Extract of a letter to the Editor from Kent County, dated 30th ult.

"We are doing bravely in the political line—Our majority will be greatly increased in this County."

It would appear from the following circumstance that Providence was frowning upon the idol-worshippers.—On Monday evening last, (says our correspondent) at a village called Bullocktown, in this County, a Jackson *hickory pole* having been hoisted, decorated with flags, flowers and other insignia, the lightning struck the pole about three feet from the top, shivered it to pieces, and terrified the natives awfully. It is said that several horses were knocked down, a woman injured, and some men electrified. The last particulars are variously reported, and it is said one man, a heroite, *turned sides*. The lightning sent the bark of the hickory whirling through an open door of an adjoining house. Some say the hickory was cut up by the very roots."

Raillery is more insupportable than wrong; because we have a right to resent injuries; but it is ridiculous to be angry at a jest.

Truth is the conformity of expression to thought.

INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 7.—The St. George brings London papers of the 5th ult. from which extracts follow, and they indicate more pacific appearances.

The St. George has on board 160 emigrants; and from two to three hundred more were embarking about the same time. If they be of the solid laborious peasantry of England, they will be an accession.

On the 28th of April, Sir Francis Burdett postponed his motion on the Catholic question to the 8th of May.

The Liverpool Advertiser of May 6, says—The accounts from the East are of a very pacific character, and the impression has begun to prevail that hostilities will not, after all, take place between Russia and Turkey. The advices from the British Ambassador at Vienna represent, that the councils of the three Allied Powers are again in accordance, with regard to the conduct to be pursued towards Turkey.—This does not go to the extent of assuring us that Russia will not occupy the provinces north of the Danube, but it at least shows that the Emperor must have given a positive pledge not to pursue hostilities for the purpose of conquest.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, Lord Milton presented a petition from different persons against any additional duty on Foreign Wool. He said that great alarm was excited in the country, and he thought the time was now come, when his Majesty's Ministers ought to make a declaration on the important subject; he understood this declaration was to be made to night, and he should therefore not trespass any longer on the House. Mr. Charles Grant said that his Majesty's Ministers had come to the resolution that a tax could not be imposed on Foreign Wool, without injury to the manufacturing interest, and he had now to inform the House that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Government to impose any duty on the article.

Brussels papers of the 3d ult. state that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles has declared the harbours of Navarin and Modon in a state of blockade.

The Plague has broken out among the Egyptian troops in Modon.

Corporation and Test Acts.—The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 6th of May, says:

The Bill for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts has passed the House of Lords, and the slight amendments made in it by that House having been agreed to by the House of Commons, the Bill only now wants the royal sanction to obtain the force of law. That this sanction will be given we cannot for a moment doubt, though a rumour to the contrary has been circulated, and though the protest of the Duke of Cumberland and other circumstances afford reason to believe that his Majesty does not approve of the measure. The King would hardly call into exercise his long unused prerogative of refusing his sanction to a Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, when not only his own Ministers, but the bench of Bishops, have declared the measure to be calculated rather to secure than to endanger the Church Establishment.

We look upon this measure with exultation, not as a party triumph, not as the means of introducing Dissenters much more generally than at present into offices of power and emolument, but as *a great public recognition of the principles of religious liberty!* It is a forward step in the march of enlightened opinions. It is a point made good in the contest against intolerance and bigotry. It is virtually a declaration that religious opinions ought to be no ground for civil disabilities.—Here the friends of liberty may plant their foot, after struggling for this bit of ground since the days of Milton and Locke. Here public. opinion nay, even official and corporate opinion, will in future rest, as on a universally admitted principle of justice and policy. History and philosophy will mark this as an important era in the annals of mankind.

London, May 4.

Russia and Turkey.—Despatches were received yesterday at the Foreign Office from Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Vienna. It is reported that they confirm the assurances already given relative to the policy of Russia. Her explanations have been so satisfactory, that they have smoothed whatever difficulties might have existed, and have established a perfect understanding between the three powers.

The explanatory declaration of Russia, of her views relative to the Porte, (according to an article in the French papers of Wednesday and Thursday) delivered to the Court of London on the 12th March. "The Court of London accepted with pleasure the assurance of the Russian government that it had no conquest in view and declared, in consequence, in accord with France, and in maintaining the execution of the Treaty of the 6th of July, that she would preserve her neutrality."

Liverpool, May 6.

The Cotton Market.—Yesterday there was a fair demand for cotton, and about 3000 bags sold at the full prices of last week, viz: 5 5-8 to 7d. To-day there is a fair inquiry, and the market has a steady appearance.

Another letter, same date.—Our cotton market has a steady appearance, and as we look for a large falling off in the import this month, compared with May, 1827, and as the consumption is still unabated, we hope for further improvement; but it will be all up hill work, and if your short crop should all come forward, we may be glad to realize present prices in November next.

Another, same date.—We entertain a more favorable opinion of Uplands at present rates, than Sea Islands, the latter being already comparatively higher, and any material advance would immediately check consumption.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Friday's mail we received the following important news.

New-York, June 16—The packet Ship Pacific which arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May.—Papers received by the packet contain the following.—MANIFESTO OF HIS MAJESTY THE E PEROR. "By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas I. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c. The treaty of Bucharest, concluded in the year 1812 with the Ottoman Porte, after having been for sixteen years the subject of reiterated disputes, now no longer subsists, in spite of all our exertions to maintain it, and to preserve it from all attacks. The Porte, not satisfied with having destroyed the bases of that treaty, now defies Russia, and prepares to wage against it a *Bellum ad internecionem*; it summonses its people in a mass to arms—accuses Russia of being its irreconcilable enemy, and tramples under foot the Convention of Ackerman, and with that all proceding Treaties.

"Lastly the Porte does not hesitate to declare that it accepted the conditions of peace only as a mask to conceal its intentions and its preparations for a new war. Scarcely is this remarkable confession made, when the rights of the Russian flag are violated—the vessels which it covers detained—and the cargoes made the prey of a rapacious & arbitrary government. Our subjects found themselves compelled to break their oath, or to leave without delay a hostile country. The Bosphorus is closed—our trade annihilated—our southern provinces deprived of the only channel for the exportation of their produce, are threatened with incalculable injury. Nay more! At the moment when the negociations between Russia and Persia are nearly concluded, a sudden change on the part of the Persian government, checks the course of them. It soon appears that the Ottoman Porte exerts itself to make Persia waver, by promising powerful aid; arming in hast the troops in the adjoining provinces, and preparing to support, by a hostile attack, threatening language and treacherous hostility: This is the series of injuries of which Turkey has been guilty from the conclusion of the treaty of Ackerman up to this day, and this is unhappily the fruit of the sacrifices and the generous exertions by which Russia has incessantly endeavored to maintain peace with a neighboring nation.

"But all patience has its limits. The honor of the Russian name—the dignity of the empire—the inviolability of its rights and that of our national glory, have prescribed to us the bounds of it.

"It is not till after having weighed in their fullest extent the duties imposed on us by imperative necessity and inspired with the greatest confidence in the justice of our cause, that we have ordered our army to advance under the Divine protection, against an enemy who violates the most sacred obligations of the law of nations.

"We are convinced that our faithful subjects will join with our prayers, the most ardent wishes, for the success of our enterprise, and that they will implore the Almighty to lend his support to our brave soldiers, and to shed his Divine blessing on our arms, which are destined to defend our liberty, religion and our beloved country.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 14th (25th) April, in the year of our Lord, 1828, and the third of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

(Countersigned the Vice Chancellor:)

COUNT NESSELRODE."

The Declaration which follows the foregoing Manifesto, enters into a more ample review of the conduct of the Porte. It reproaches her with duplicity in signing the Treaty of Ackerman, which she never intended to fulfil. It refers to her intrigues with Persia—charges her with violating her pledge to the Servians, and her guarantee to the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. An amnesty was to be granted to the Servians; instead of which the Turks invaded their territory, and made a dreadful massacre. The privileges of the Principalities were to be guaranteed; instead of which a system was established of the most sweeping plunder. The incursions of the Turks inhabiting the left bank of the Kuban were encouraged. Yet Russia, during all these provocations, only desired to instil moderate and just principles into the conduct of the Porte. She disapproved the enterprise of Prince Ypsilanti, but required that the innocent should not be confounded with the guilty. These requisitions were rejected, and the christians were made the victims of indiscriminate cruelty and rage.

The patience of the Emperor Alexander was at length wearied, and in October, 1825, he transmitted an energetic remonstrance to the Porte. His lamented death did not produce any difference in the moderate policy of Russia. His successor trod in the same steps, and instead of taking advantage of the revolt of the Greeks, endeavored to mediate between them and the Porte. In conjunction with his ally England, he signed the protocol of the 4th of April, and subsequently in conjunction with England and France, the treaty of the 6th July. The Emperor appeals to the articles of that treaty, in proof of the disinterested nature of his intentions. He speaks of the breach of faith by the Ottoman General, which occasioned the affair of Navarino. His court, even, did not induce him to abandon his wish for peace. The Manifesto of the 20th December, was considered by him as highly insulting. He therefore declares war, and states his objects to be,

To compel Turkey to pay all the expenses of the war, and indemnify his subjects for all the losses they have sustained.

To enforce the due and effectual observance of the treaties which Turkey has violated.

To secure the inviolable liberty of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

He disavows any ambitious design in going to war, and declares his intention to abide by the treaty of the 6th July.

Such is the substance of this most important state paper. But while the Emperor is drawing the sword, he points out the means by which the Porte may yet avert the blow.

NEW YORK ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

From the Albany Argus of June 11.

The State Convention assembled yesterday, at the hour of twelve, in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol; *one hundred and one* delegates from the different Counties appearing and answering to their names.

After the Convention had been organized, by choosing that venerable patriot, ALEXANDER COFFIN, of Hudson, as President, and PETER SHARPE and ROBERT S. ROSE, Esquires, as Secretaries, and by verifying the credentials of the Delegates; John A King Esquire, in a brief address, explained the objects for which the Convention had been called—that of producing organization, harmony, concert of action as well as of object, and, energy among the numerous friends of the present Administration, in this State—and concluded by moving that a Committee of twelve be appointed, to prepare a suitable address and resolutions for the adoption of the Convention. The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed to compose the said Committee, viz:—

Ambrose Spencer, of	Albany,
Gerrit Smith,	Madison,
Edmund H. Pendleton,	Dutchess,
Charles H. Carroll,	Livingston,
Ellis Potter,	New York,
Montgomery Livingston,	Saratoga,
William Hildreth,	Ontario.
Jacob Haight,	Greene,
Charles H. Morell,	Tompkins,
Nicolls Fosdick,	St. Lawrence,
Thomas Clowes,	Rensselaer,
Thomas H. Rochester,	Monroe;

And the Convention then took a recess until 5 P. M. At 5 P. M. the Convention having been again called to order by the President, two additional delegates appeared and took their seats; making the whole number who were then in attendance, *one hundred and three*. After waiting a few minutes, a message from the Committee of twelve announced to the Convention their inabilty at that time to report; whereupon the Convention adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Albany Daily Advertiser speaking of the Convention, says: "We are highly gratified at the appearance of the persons composing the State Convention. Among them are many of the oldest and most firm supporters of the republican party, and the first talents of the State enrich its counsels. The appearance of the vennerable ALEXANDER COFFIN, of Columbia, now nearly ninety years of age, fills every one with admiration and respect. When men of his age and character come out warmly in support of the Administration, it is encouraging and vivifying to the younger class of electors. A cause supported by such men must be righteous, and cannot fail of success. The representations given individually, by the members of the Convention, of the growing popularity of the Administration, confirms what we were before well convinced of. The Administrotion cause is safe in this State."

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

[SECOND DAY.]

ALBANY, JUNE 11.—At 10, A. M. the Convention was called to order by the President; when two other delegates appeared and took their seats.

The following are the resolutions, as the same were reported and adopted:

Resolved, That the confidence of this Convention in the public and private worth and integrity of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, remanis unimpaired; that his Administration of the Government of the United States, since his accesssion to office, manifests the profound statesman,

and an untiring zeal to promote the best interests of the nation; that under his wise counsels and guidance, the national character has been sustained, and its prosperity advanced; and, that he richly merits our grateful acknowledgments, as a faithful and beneficent Administrator of our public affairs.

Resolved, That the causeless hostility to his Administration, and the unceasing efforts to pervert, distort, and discolor, his character and conduct, emanate from factious and disorganizing principles, deserving the reprobation of every man who estimates the honor and character of his country, and who would cherish and support a wise and virtous Administration of the Government.

Resolved, That there exists no just cause for excluding Mr. Adams from a re-election to the Presidency, contrary to the almost uninterrupted course of the Government; and that such exclusion in favor of a candidate of far inferior qualifications, would evince a reckless disregard to our own interests, and to the prosperity, safety, and security of the nation.

Resolved, That whatever may have been the military services of General Andrew Jackson, the only opposing candidate for the Presidency, he is unfitted by his habits, his temper, and his want of civil acquirements, for President of the United States; and we should deplore his election as the greatest calamity which could befal our country.

Resolved, therefore, That JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be nominated to the People of this State for re-election as President of the United States.

Resolved, That, having great confidence in the talents, patriotism, and private character, of RICHARD RUSH, and regarding him as the able and prominent advocate of the cardinal interests of our national policy, we recommend him to the People as a suitable person for the office of Vice President of the United States.

At 4, P. M. the Convention having been again called to order by its President, Mr. SPENCER offered a resolution in blank; and the blanks having been filled, the same was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the People of this State, friendly to the National Administration, to appoint, in the several counties, delegates equal to the number of their respective members of Assembly, to meet in Convention, at Utica, on the twenty-third day of July next, to nominate suitable candidates for Govnor and Lieutenant Governor.

A resolution was then adopted for choosing a commitee of five, with power and authority to select suitable persons to be a Central Corresponding Committee of this State for promoting the election of Adams & Rush to the offices to which they had been respectively nominated by the Convention; and Messrs. Spencer, Dorr, and Dunbar of Albany County and Jacob Haight, of Greene, and Edmund H. Penbleton, of Dutchess, were named as such committee.

After the transaction of some business in relation to the publication of the proceedings of the Convention, no way interesting to the public, on motion of JOHN A. KING, Esq. it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be given to its venerable President; who, having nearly attained his ninetieth year, has all the energy of youth in the cause of his country.

On the adoption of this resolution, the venerable patriot whom it was intended to compliment, and who has the appearance and the vigor of healthful sixty, rose, and, in a brief but pertinent and feeling manner, returned thanks to the Convention for their approbatory and complimentary resolution.

The business of the Convention having been thus disposed of with the greatest unanimity and cordiality, at 5 P. M. it adjourned without day.

Insubordination.—Gen. Scott, it appears, is dissatisfied with the appointment of Gen. Macomb, and protests against the superiority assumed by him. He has written to Mr. Southard, (it is said) acting Secretary of War, to be relieved from his command, and to be ordered before a Court Martial for his refusal to obey orders issued by Gen. Macomb.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of this State is now in session. The Hon. Samuel Bell, has been re-elected Senator in Congress, for six years from the 3d of March next, over his Jackson competitor, by a majority of 110 votes.

VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—At the last session, Congress authorised the President to despatch one or more public vessels on a voyage of exploration to the Antarctic Seas. This result is singly owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Reynolds, who traversed the United States showing the probability of curious and important discoveries in these seas.

A law has been passed in Pennsylvania that any person who shall pass a bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, after the first of January next, shall be subject to a five dollar fine.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, which was held in the Court-House on Tuesday, 24th June, MOSES A. LOCKE, Esq. Magistrate of Police, in the chair, and PHILO WHITE, secretary,—it was

Resolved, That the approaching Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, be celebrated, in a suitable style, in the town of Salisbury.

On motion, resolved, that Junius Sneed, Albert Torrence, John Beard, jr. Thomas G. Polk, Stephen L. Ferrand, and Daniel Meenan, be a commitee to make the necessary arrangements for a Dinner, &c.

Resolved, Also, that David F. Caldwell, Chas. Fisher, and Richard H. Alexander, be a committee to prepare toasts for the occasion.

MOSES A. LOCKE, *Chr'n.*

PHILO WHITE, *Sec'y.*

Not A HARTFORD CONVENTION,

But—a South-Carolina Convention!

Our readers will remember, that this paper has, for some considerable time past, noticed with reprobation, forebodings of disaffection and disunion in South Carolina. How far our apprehensions were well grounded, very recent events will prove. If the Rubicon be not already passed, the troops are certainly marshalled on its banks, and a few steps more will place the once patriotic State of South-Carolina in hostile array against the General Government.

The last Charleston papers contain an account of a meeting and its proceedings, in Colleton District, on the 12th instant, gotten up for the purpose of inflaming the people of that state against the General Government for passing the late Tariff Bill. We have not room to publish those proceedings in this week's paper; but shall endeavor to do so at an early period.

At present, we can only give a few extracts, which will show the feeling that now pervades the bosoms of not a few factious men, and which they are endeavoring to propagate throughout the state. "We have done by *words*, (they say) all that *words can do.* To talk more, must be a dastard's refuge." And again they say:—

What course is left to us to pursue? If we have the common pride of men, or the determination of freemen, we must resist the impositions of this Tariff. We stand committed. To be stationary is impossible. We must either retrograde in dishonor and in shame, and receive the contempt and scorn of our brethren, superadded to our wrongs, and their system of oppression, strengthened by our toleration; or, we must, "by opposing, end them." To the very last vote in Congress, we have kept this dreaded alternative from our minds still clinging to the vain hope, that some kindred feeling, some sense of constitutional justice, some spirit of forbearance and compromise such as influenced our fathers when acting together; and the framers of this Constitution, would rescue us from this bitter emergency. But it has come, and we may not shrink in meeting it.

In advising an attitude of *open resistance to the Laws of the Union*, we deem it due to the occasion, and that we may not be misunderstood, distinctly, but briefly to state without argument, our constitutional faith.

From such lauguage but one inference can be drawn; that is, that according to Governor Troup's declaration, argument having failed, *we shall stand to our arms!*

Is it not high time that all who are yet friendly to the Union, should throw off their supineness; and particularly, that those who follow with reckless steps a Chief who is supported by men of such disorganizing principles,—by men who, while they publish treason, and strive to stir up the peaceable citizens of this *yet* free and happy country to rebellion, and all the excesses and horrors which will follow as an inevitable consequence, at the same time are equally anxious to promote his elevation to a station in which he will be *chief over all*,—should pause and seriously and solemnly reflect?

When in three states resistance to the authority of the government is openly talked of, and even governors go so far as to menace it, it is surely time for all honest men to consider, to *stand to reason*, to put off passion and put on the "whole armor" of patriotism,—to check in its infancy the growth of a spirit of selfish, contracted, heedless ambition, which threatens destruction to our fair fabric, which is the peculiar asylum of liberty.

KENTUCKY.

A letter to the Editors of the Whig from a gentleman of Ky. says: "I have now to say, all accounts concur in authorising the firm belief, of a glorous triumph in this State in August. The lowest majority we calculate upon for Metcalfe, is from 5 to 10,000 votes. Two thousand, or even one, would be decisive of the Presidential question. In this State and throughout the west, the Militia Documents and Wood's fate, are making dreadful ravages upon the "Hero's" prospects. The wide spread havock is appalling to his friends, and they complain bitterly."

Extract from a letter from a gentleman of Greensburg, Ky. to the Editor, dated May 20.

"I am happy to inform you that the good cause of the Administration is perfectly safe in Kentucky; our friends are now engaged in the cause with life and zeal, and you may rest assured, that as certain as any event that has not transpired, will Mr. Adams get the whole vote of this state, which now votes by general ticket. General Metcalfe will be elected Governor by a majority of from five to ten thousand votes. The fact is, the Heroites are dispirited and cut down here, and we have them fighting for their lives. A great revolution is going on in Tennessee, and I confidently believe that Mr. Adams will get two or three electoral votes in that state.

Extract of another letter dated Glasgow, Ky. May 21, 1828.

"The cause of the Administration is looking up in this quarter; the documents published in the case of the six militia men are operating prodigiously against the Hero wherever they are read. General Thomas Metcalfe and Jos. R. Underwood, the candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor on the side of the Administration, will, without doubt, be elected, and I feel just as certain of the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and RICHARD RUSH. I will name a few counties below that will give considerable majorities against the Hero: Clark, 560; Christian 500; Garrand 900; Logan 600; Madison 1000; Shelby 800; Warren 400; Bourbon 250; Breckenridge 350; Boone 200; Mason 250; Knox and Harlan 250; Rockcastle 250. There are a great many other counties that will give Mr. Adams majorities of 1 2 and 300."

We find in the last number of the Kentucky Reporter the following extract:

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bowling Green, Warren county, May 10.

"I know of nothing more cheering than the prospect of the Administration in this quarter."

We have before us several letters from various parts of *Kentucky*, all highly confirmatory of our former advices from that state, and going, in our opinion, to place our success beyond the possibility of doubt.

We shall make an extract from one from a distinguished citizen of *Frankfort.*

"FRANKFORT, 16 MAY, 1828.

"Whatever report to the contrary may be circulated, you may rest perfectly assured that Kentucky will go for Mr. Adams; he is gaining strength rapidly, and at this moment is stronger than the Hero by FIVE THOUSAND votes. My means of ascertaining information are extensive—I cannot be mistaken."

The above information, we think, may be implicitly relied on; and we have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion, from all the information we have been enabled to elicit (and we are unceasing in our endeavour to obtain it,) that Mr. Adams' re-election is secure, and by a triumphant majority.

Marylander.

We owe an apology to Dr. HALL, the Representative in Congress from the Edgecomb district, for omitting in our last paper, to record his name, amongst those members who voted against the additional duty on Molasses.

Register.

Recruiting stations for the United States' Navy have been established at Carlisle Chambersburg, and Harrisburg, under the general command of the gallant Captain ELLIOTT, resident at Carlisle, the principal depot. We are told that this has been done at the suggestion of the Captain, having received a prompt assent from Secretary SOUTHARD.

The recruits have already been numerous—and of a character far better entitled to confidence than that of many who have been picked up on the seaboard, for the naval service. Drunkards and idlers are rejected.

It is certainly a novel idea, to seek even landsmen and ordinary seamen in the interior of the country, among the sons of our respectable farmers, most of whom probably have never seen a ship, or dipped their feet in the water of the ocean. But they are good stuff and we doubt not many among these youths will soon learn to "hand, reef and steer," as well as the best.

Employment is given to many of the inhabitants of these towns, in rigging out the recruits in the naval costume, with straw hats, &c. and we understand that, when thus equipped, they attract much attention.

The success of the experiment seems to be unquestionable. If such numbers enlist when the canals, the coal mines, and the approaching harvest, offer abundant sources of employment, many more may be expected in those seasons when work is worse paid, and less easily procured. These proofs of the inclination of our people to this service are highly gratifying, and give strong assurances that the glory of our navy is not destined to diminish.

Philadelphia paper.

Judicial Brevity.—An English paper gives the following report of the Recorder's speech at the opening of the Leicestershire Court: "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—In looking over the Calender, I do not find any thing that calls for any observation from me, therefore you may go about your work as soon as you can."

The late Judge Foster, of England, has left on record a similar example of Brevity. A short time before his death he attended the Oxford Court, on a day that was unusually hot and sultry, and gave the following charge to the Grand Jury:

Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot: I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with what is your duty. I have no doubt but you will practise it."

There is only one class of men in the world who deserve no toleration, and they are those of any denomination, who will tolerate none but themselves.

When M. de Latour-Maubourg had a leg shot off by a cannon ball, his servant began to weep! "Why are you grieved?" said the brave General to him. "Dost thou not see you will have a boot less to clean?"

The Mexican Congress have enacted a law authorizing the naturalization of all foreigners, after a residence of two years.

There are 21 newspapers in Vermont, 17 of which are for ADAMS, 2 for JACKSON, and 2 neutral.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, June 19.

Cotton 10 a 11; bagging 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 10; corn 50 a 60; coffee 14 a 17; flour 4 a 4 25; flaxseed 75; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 10; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

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Cheraw, June 20.

Cotton 8 a 10 50; bagging 28 a 25; bacon 7 a 8; apple brandy 35 a 40; peach do. 40 a 45; corn 40 a 50; coffee 18 a 19; flour 5; flaxseed 70; iron 6; molasses 45; oats 30; sugar 11 a 12½; salt 75; whiskey 30 a 35.

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Charleston, June 21.

Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 26; corn 40 a 42; coffee, prime green, 15 a 15½; inferior to good, 13 a 14; iron 4½; molasses 28 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8½ a 9½; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 8 per cent. discount.

DIED,

In this town, on the 28th inst. of a typhus fever, JOHN PEARSAL, Esq. after an illness of 21 days. The fate of Mr. Pearsal, which has, in such a high degree, interested the feelings of our citizens, has been peculiarly distressing. Last fall he moved his property to the West, from the lower part of this State; and was on the return for his wife and children, when he took sick about 80 miles from this place. The desire to see his family, induced him to continue his journey until his disease became too powerful to proceed farther. He arrived at the Mansion Hotel in this place, on the 10th inst. very sick; where he experienced all the kindness and attention from the humane landlord and the citizens generally, that it was possible for man to receive. Mr. Pearsal will be long remembered by those who knew him, as a good citizen, a sincere friend, an affectionate husband, a kind and tender parent. B.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

For Sale,

THE Farm formerly the property of Francis Harvill, containing 255 acres of land, lying near the Catawba river, adjoining lands of Maj. H. Connor, Wm. Lytell, Esq. and others. There are on the above premises two dwelling-houses a store-house, a cotton gin, in good repair, and other convenient out-houses. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. For further particulars, inquire of Lyman Woodford, living 8 miles north of Lincolnton, N. C. LYMAN WOODFORD.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the Catawba Springs Establishment is now ready for the reception of visters, and that on account of the hard times, he has reduced his charges to the following rates:—

Boarding per week,	$4 50
Three days or more, per day,	75
Servants, per week,	2 75
Less than a week, per day,	50
Stabling horses, per week,	2 50
Less than one week, per day,	50
Children, under ten years of age, per week	3 00
Less than one week, per day,	50

CHARLES JUGNOT.

June, 1828.—4t88.

Some gentleman of the Bar has taken from my Office or borrowed from me, on the circuit, the third volume of Starkie on Evidence, and the second volume of Maddocks' Chancery. He will confer a favor by returning them. D. F. CALDWELL.

June 13, 1828.—3t87.

ALBERT TORRENCE

IS under the necessity of requesting all those indebted to him, to *call* and make payment, otherwise he will *call* on them by deputy.—*Verbum sat.*

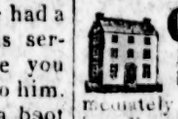
LOST,

IN travelling from Beatie's Ford, on the Catawba river, (by way of Mr. Torrence's,) to Salisbury, on Monday, the 19th of May, a small red box, covered with morocco leather, containing a pair of gold Ear Rings and a Breast Pin. Any person finding the same, and delivering them to Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter, at Salisbury, shall be liberally rewarded.

T. N. DAWKINS.

June 6, 1828.—3t87.

For Sale,



ON accomodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a *House of Entertainment*, under the above title, has been opened by the subscriber in this town, situated on Broadstreet immediately adjoining the Court-House square on the south and nearly opposite the Bank and Tavern Clock, (having no bar-room attached thereto) where travellers and others will find every accomodation usual in the best houses of the kind.

The Cheraw and Fayetteville Mail Stages arrive and depart daily from the Mansion House.

JOHN McCOLL.

Camden S. C. May, 1, 1828.—6t86.

Dr. Chambers's Medicine FOR INTEMPERANCE.

FROM the Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, edited by N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor of surgery in the University of Maryland:

"Chambers's medicine for the relief of drunkards, has been used with success near Louisville, in the cases of several negroes. *It completely reformed them of their vice.*"

The following is from a circular signed by JOHN RODGERS, JOHN KIMBALL, & FREESH DEARBORN, *Esqrs. Selectmen of Exeter:*—"We would suggest the propriety of making an appropriation from the license tax for the purchase of Chambers's medicine. We have placed a quantity of this article in the hands of our Physicians, who administer it free of expense to all who will take it, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that more than twenty of our most confirmed drunkards have taken it, and those who have completed their course, have been cured by it, and restored to their friends and to usefulness in Society."

In every case where it has been tried in Portsmouth and its vicinity, (from 30 to 40) it has not been known to fail effecting a cure.

It is prepared only by Dr. James H. Hart, and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, at their office, in Rutgers' Medical College, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, New-York. The medicine is put up in letter packages, sufficient for an individual case, accompanied with directions, and can be sent by mail—price $5. All orders enclosing the usual price, postage paid, will receive immediate attention. Those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers's medicine has acquired, there are, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations of this valuable remedy. The public are informed that the directions accompanying the genuine medicine are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning.

A fresh supply of the above medicine has been received, and can be had at the New-York prices, on application to Lemuel Bingham, Salisbury; William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville; Robert Wilson, merchant, Charlotte; or the subscriber, J. McKNITT, *Agent.*

June, 1828.—3t87.

NOTICE.

THE Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States, are requested to give two insertions to the above notice. May 26.—2t86

POETRY.

FROM THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

TO A FALLEN STAR.

Thy course in heaven is done. Tiara'd night
Hath lost a jewel from her peerless brow;
And she shall weep for thee till orient light
Uplifts its bar for mountain day, and soon
Array herself again for heaven,—but thou
Shalt not make one in her fair diadem;
Lost! beautiful and lost! so shall the moon,
Holding her way up the clear element,
Look round in vain for one bright vanish'd gem
Whose glory hath gone out; neither shalt thou
Or greet her rise, or mourn her low descent.

Perchance on thee,—in the world's infant age,
By Tadmor of the desart's fallen domes;
Where now thro' palm-trees comes the nightly scream
Of the stork's brood,—and the moon's struggling beam
Writes *Mene, Tekel*, on the crumbled tombs
Of Balbec the superb—some star-read sage,
Early Chaldean shepherd, gaz'd his fill
Upon his trembling beauty, and conn'd o'er
The mystic precepts of his secret skill,
And saw thy fate and almoust curs'd his lore.

And thou art nothing now; thou hast no lot
In this wide range of being; thou hast rnn
Well thine appointed course; thine errand done
How suddenly its trailing brightness shot
Out from its broken sphere,—and all was over;
How many legions of unumber'd hosts
Went then to seek the illimitable coasts
Where dead men slumber on, or may be, hover
And wander restless ever, gloomy ghosts!
But be thou still my heart, and only know
Thy thrilling joy's a sunny flash,—then done:
Thy grief's a momentary cloud,—and gone,
Life's little, with its utmost weal or wo. L.

VERSES addressed to a little girl named Margaret, whom the author met at Scarborough.

By JAMES MONTGOMERY.

MARGARET, we never met before,
And Margaret we may meet no more!
What shall I say at parting?
Scarce half a moon has run its race,
Since first I saw your fairy face,
Around this gay aad giddy place
Sweet smiles and blushes darting
Yet from my heart I freely tell,
I cannot help but wish you well.

I dare not wish you stores of wealth.
A troop of friends, unfailing health,
And freedom from affliction:
I dare not wish you beauty's prize,
Carnation lips and bright blue eyes!
They speak thro' tears, and breathe thro' sighs!
Then hear my benediction;
Of those good things be thou possest,
Just in the measure GOD thinks best.

But, little Margaret may you be,
All that his eye delights to see,
All that he loves and blesses;
The Lord in darkness be your light,
Your strength in sickness, shield in fight,
Your comfort in distresses.
The hope of every future breath,
And your eternal joy in death!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Baltimore American.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

This metropolis of the barbarians who occupy a part of Europe, which, in the opinion of some potentates, ought by right to be restored within the pale of Christendom, is by its possessors called Stamboul, a corruption, the linguists tell us, of some Greek words signifying "to the city." Thus it is to the Turks, what London is to the English, emphatically "Town" As lives in Turkey are less valuable, as well as less certain, than in some other countries, the Turks take less trouble in ascertaining what number is at the disposal of the Sultan, and the population of Constantinople is therefore naccurately known. It varies, also, from another cause, from year to year, the plague sometimes carrying off in a single one, some forty or sixty thousand. The houses in the city alone, have been computed at 88,000, which, giving five persons to a house, will make its population amount to 440,000. The suburbs contain about one fifth as many, which will swell the whole number to about 530,000 souls, who are perhaps worse lodged than those of any city in Europe. The houses are entirely of wood, generally painted of a dirty red, and built with stories projecting over one another, so as nearly to meet at the top, and keep both sun and air from the narrow lanes that separate them.—The whole space thus occupied, is in circumference about twenty miles, of which the city proper occupies sixteen. Such an idea of its size and population have the Turks that they call it. "The Refuge of the World." In this wilderness of habitations are found, however, great numbers of public edifices; and it may say something for the cleanliness, hospitality and religion of the Turks, that there are in Constantinople a hundred and thirty Publice Baths, a hundred and eighty Hanns, or Inns, where travelling merchants lodge without charge, they being built at the expense of the state, and two hundred and twenty Mosques. Most of these difices are substantially built, and the Mosques are generally of marble; as these last are mostly surrounded by domes, and adorned by numerous minarets, the city like some other things, pleases more in its out side appearance, than when it comes to be observed a little closer.

Among the annoyanees in Constantinople, over and above what are to be encountered in other cities, are the excessive badness of the pavements, impassable by any carriage; the innumerable gaunt starved dogs that bask in the streets, and the hosts of cats that inhabit the House tops,—both of them very active in disseminating the plague; the plague itself, which is indigenous among these decayed wooden houses, as it was in London, before the Great fire had exchanged its painted wood for dingy brick; and the prodigious conflagrations, which on the same great scale with the pestilence, sweep off their thousands of houses at a time. On these occasions the cry of *Yangenvar*,—there is a fire,—is heard from the sentinel at the top of the Janissaries' Tower, accompanied by the drum from that of Anasius; and if the fire continue an hour, the Grand Signior himself must repair to the spot. As he is then accessible to all his subjects, a voluntary conflagration is the mode of petition adopted by the Turkish populace.

The Turks are a grave people, apparently not requiring that noisy excitement which is so amply provided in Christian cities. There are no theatres, no assemblies; and in the coffeehouses, the places of usual resort, it may be imagined there is none of the noisy politics which deafen you in an American eating-houses; it being a maxim with the Grand Signior, that the people have no business with their own government. At these coffeehouses may be had for a half-penny, what you can get for neither love nor money in America, a cup of delicious coffee: with a pipe of fine tobacco, of which we have, on the contrary, enough and to spare. Here the Turk sits silent and cross legged day after day as if he were waiting the deflux of the stream of that inevitable fate in which he is a firm believer. The shopkeepers sit in their shop in the same patient attitude. There, cemeteries are the promenades. The favorite one is the Armenian and Frank burying-ground, at the outskirts of Pera, shaded with a grove of mulberry trees, and commanding a magnificent view of the Asiatic suburb, and of the Bosphorus.

The outside of this huge capital, is, as we have said, very magnificent. The city proper is in the shape of a triangle, of which the sea of Marmora on the south, and the harbor, or Golden Horn, on the North are the two sides, the Seraglio the apex, and the ancient walls, extending from the Seven Towers on the Sea of Marmora, to the port, are the base. This base is about five miles in length.—The suburbs of Galata, Pera and Tophana are north of the city, from which they are separated by the harbor. Scutari is on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorous. These different portions of the city, with the sea, the Bosphorous, the continual villages and country seats which adorn the latter, and mountains on the Asiatic side, whose steepy slopes are covered with gardens, melon grounds, vineyards, and cypresses, make, in spite of the meanness of many of the individual objects, a vast and mngnificent panorama. Buyuck or Bujuck here, so often mentioned, contains the country houses of the Franks of Pera and of the foreign ministers. These mansions, most of them in the European taste, range along a strand in front of the sea, while behind are gardens, the evening promenade of the inhabitants, overshadowed with the plane, the linden, and walnut-tree.—The passage from this place to Tophana, is indescribably agreeable. The vicinity of Constantinaple consists generally of open downs. The burial-grounds make a conspicuous figure. Those on the Asiatic side are preferred by the Mussulmans for their asbes, as they seem to have a presentment that European ambition will not much longer permit them to enjoy the seat which they have in the capital of the Eastern emperors since 1453.

One cannot help wishing, indeed, that this spot, the fit seat of the ancient empire of the world, were embellished by christian arts, and abounded as much in the internal conveniences of other cities, as it excels them all in outward grandeur.—At present, the horror, wretchedness and filth of the interior are not to be conceived. The streets resemble rather common sewers; the rarrow causeways are so full of holes, that one walks at the risk of putting an ankle out of joint. No good article either of convenience or luxury is to be found; and the bazars afford little else but slippers, clumsy boots of bad leather, coarse muslins, pipes, tobacco, cook shops, drugs, flower roots, and rusty pistols and poignards, though it is said be to in the centre of the commerce of the world.—But though innumerable vessels pass the streights, and the wharves of Tophana are crowded with shipping, their freight is never landed. In short, Constantinople on the outside, seems the most opulent city of the world; while witein it appears justly the meanest and poorest.—Under a wise government, says a traveller, the inhabitants might obtain the riches of all the empires of the earth. As they are, it cannot be long before other nations will seize and convert to better purpose, the advantages they have so long neglected. Russia is most likely to do this.—Peter the Great would have thought himself much better employed in rebuilding the seat of Constantine, than in founding Petersburgh in the northern marshes.—There is no preventive policy in the city, though an abundance of summary justice. A severe bastinado is inflicted, without inquiries, on the first person seized by the patrole, near the spot where any disorder occurs. Such is the salutary terror of the police, thus inspired, that one man may run after another with a drawn sword, without any by-stander's being foolhardy enough to meddle in the fray. Still the head of the police, and the Grand Seignor himself, keep up the ancient practice recorded in the "Arabian Nights," of parading the streets, in disguise, and many stories are told of roguish bakers and butchers being hanged at their shop doors over night. The women are not so secluded as we imagine. They may ride, sail in their barges, or walk in disguise either in the streets or suburbs' a liberty not enjoyed by the higher classes, in London itself.—They are seen in parties in the public gardens and cemeteries seated on silken crushirus and rich carpets. The woman has an absolute authority over her household, often the fruitless aim, says Hobhouse, of a whole female life among us.—Though two words of divorce can dissolve a marriage, they leave her portion untouched; a particular in which some of our females may think the Turkish ladies have the advantage.

[From the Life of Burns, by Mr. Lockhart just published in Constable's Miscellany.]

Sir Walter Scott's Letter respecting Burns

"As for Burns, I may truly say, *Virgilium vidi tantum*. I was a lad of 15 in 1786-7, when he came first to Edinburgh, but had sense and feeling enough to the much interested in his poetry, and would have given the world to know him; but I had very little acquaintance with any literary people, and still less with the gentry of the west country, the two sets that he most frequented. Mr. Thomas Grierson was at that time a clerk of my father's. He kew Burns, and promised to ask him to his lodgings to dinner, but had no opportunity to keep his word; otherwise I might have seen more of this distinguished man. As it was I saw him one day at the late venerable Professor Furgusson's, where there were several gentlemen of literary reputation, among whom I remember the celebrated Dugald Stewart. Of course we youngsters sat silent, looked, and listened. The only thing I remember which was remarkable in Burns, manner, was the effect produced upon him by a print of Bunbury's, representing a soldier lying dead on the snow, his dog sitting in misery on one side—on the other, his widow, with a child in her arms. These lines were written beneath—

"Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain,
Perhaps that parent wept her soldier slain,—
Bent oe'r her babe, her eyes dissolv'd in dew,
The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,
Gave the sad presage of his future years,
The child of misery baptized in tears."

"Burns seemed much affected by the print, or rather the ideas which it suggested to his mind. He actualy shed tears. He asked whose the lines were, and it chanced that nobody but myself remembered that they occur in a half-forgoton poem of Langhorne's called by the unpromising title of the Jnstice of Peace. I whispered my information to a friend present, who mentioned it to Burns, who rewarded me with a look and a word which through mere civility, I then received, and still recollect, with very great pleasure.

"His person was strong and robust; his manners rustic, not clownish; a sort of dignified plainness and simplicity, which recieved part of its effect, perhaps, from one's knowledge of his extraodinary talents. His features are represented in Mr. Naysmith's picture, but to me it conveys the idea that they are diminished as if seen in perspective. I think his countenance was more massive than it looks in any of the portraits. I would have taken the poet, had I not known what he was, for a very sagacious country farmer of the old Scots, i. e. none of your modern agriculturists, who keep labouerers for their drudgery, but the douce gudeman who held his own plough. There was a strong expression of sense and shrewdness in all his lineaments; the eye alone I think, indicated the poetical character and temperament. It was large, and of a dark cast, which glowed (I say literally glowed) when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another eye in a human head, though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time. His conversation expressed perfect self-confidence, without the slightest presumption. Among the men who were most learned of their time and country, he expressed himself with perfect firmness, but without the least intrusive forwardness; and when he differed in opinion, he did not hesitate to express it firmly, yet at the same time with modesty. I do not remember any part of his conversation distinctly enough to be quoted nor did I ever see him again, except in the street, where he bid not recognize me, as I could not expect he should. He was much caressed in Edinburgh, but (considering what literary emoluents have been sincer his day) the efforts made for his relief were extremely trifling.

"I remember on this occasion I mention, I thought Burns' acquaintance with English poetry was rather flmited, and also, that having twenty times the abilities of Allan Ramsay and of Ferguson, he talked of them with too much humility as his models; there was, doubtless national predilection in his estimate.

"This is all I can tell you about Burns. I have only to add, that his dress corresponded with his manner. He was like a farmer dressed in his best to dine with the laird. I do not speak malam partem, when I say, I never saw a man in company with his superiors in station and information, more perfectly free from either the reality or the affectation of embarrassment. I was told, but did not obseve it, that his address to females was extremely deferential, and always with a turn either to the pathetic or humorous, which engaged their attention particularly. I have heard the late Duchess of Gordon remark this—I do not know any thing I can add to these recollections of forty years since."

[From the New Monthly Magazine, for March.]

FROM SOCIETY IN INDIA.

We ran down our longitude considerably to the westward, and saw an Island, called by the Dutch St. Paul's Amsterdam, a desolate place in the midst of the ocean and constituting a remarkable incident in our voyage because it is rarely made by any European navigators. It seemed evidently a volcanic production; and the peak resembled the crater of a volcano. It was matter of great surprise to us, when we learned that there were several persons inhaiting this cheerless mass of sterility; for the admiral having sent his boat on shore, found there a small number of American sailors employed in the seal fishery, who had been confined to that gloomy rock for upwards of four years. Their vessel (about two hundred tons) had accidentally made the island, but standing in too close, the ship was lost on a reef, and the crew saved themselves on the island. The wreck had furnished them wsth building materials for a few huts, or cabins, and trusting to chance for their deliverance, they had planted a potatoe-ground, and a few patches of Indian corn, subsisting chiefly on fish the flesh of seals and the few wild fowls they could ensnare, for their powder had long been exhausted. Their seal fishery bowder had been very productive, for they had skins suffiicient to realize a large capital. They hailed the appearance, therefore, of our fleet with rapture. Nor ship had gladdened their eyes during the whole of their dreary exile: and this was the first opportunity that had occurred to them of communicating with the United States. The Captain came off in the Admiral's boat board the Culloden, where he wrote letters to his owners, desiring them to send off a ship for the survivors of the crew and the cargo of skins they had taken. They were very comfortable, the Captain said, but intimated that there were one or two mutinous spirits who gave them considerable inquietude. In fact these desperadoes had been acting one of the scenes of Shakespeare's "Tempest," upon this desalte nook, amidst the waste of waters. It seems they were such thorough republicans, that they began to be impatient of the Captain's command, whose life they had literally attempted in his sleep, intending on his demise to usurp the sovereignity themselves;—"the latter end of their commonwealth," like old Gonzalo's "forgetting the begining." Sir Edward Pellew, kindly agreed to take the mutineers on board the Culloden, as well as to forward the Captain's despatches to the United States.

In a work on jurisprudence, recently published at Paris, Mr. Dumont relates the follwing anecdote of the late Baron Maseres, which, as it offers a rare instance of integrity, rising superior to a corrupting profession, it is due to the memory of the deceased philosopher and honest lawyer to publish extensively. After Mr. Maseras had been called to the bar, he remained a considerable time without obtaining a single brief. A friend, who conceived that to display the talents of the young barrister an occasion only was wanting, prevailed on a solicitor to intrust him with a cause of great importance to the parties. Maseres, on studying it, found that it was entirely unjust, and that the consequence of his success would be the ruin of the opposite party. But in their case there was one week point, which if left unguarded, would occasion their defeat. Their council spoke for a long time, and from want of ability or attention, neglected that on which the whole case depended. Maseres, instead of rejoicing or being influenced by those feelings with which the prospect of triumph would inspire ordinary minds, laboured under the greatest inquietude, and even torment, at the prospect of seeing a family ruined by the want of skill in its defence In his reply, he could not forbear drawing the attention of the adverse council to the point, and suggesting to him all that he ought to have noticed or had forgotten. In a moment the face of thing was entirely changed, and Maseres lost his cause. His friend afterwards accosted him and complimented him on his delicacy, but told him that he had no longer any thing to expect at the bar;—that he had committed the irreparable crime of betraying his client, and for the the future not an attorney would intrust him with a cause of the least importance. The conscientious advocate received this condemnation with pride, and quitted the law to devote himself to mathematics, for which he had a considerable prepossession. Some years afterwards, the same friend of Maseres was dining at the table of Lord Shelbnrne, who was then Prime Minister, and narrated the anecdote. "You have rendered me a service," observed his lordship to the narrator, "we have the appointment vacant of a judgeship for Canada: if Mr. Maseres will accept the appointment, it shall be given to him. An advocate who is too scrupulous for his profession ought to make an excelleut judge." Mr. Maseres accepted the situation, and for several years sustained it in a manner that to the public was highly satisfactory. "This anecdote," states Mr. Dumont, "which I had from Lord Shelburne (the Marquis of Lansdowne,) was afterwards related to me, with all the details, by Baron Maseres himself,"

Vicissitudes of Life.—Job is not a more illustrious pattern of patience, thau an eminent exemplification of the vicissitudes of all sublunary things. View him in his *private estate*: he heaps up silver as the dust; he washes his steps in butter, and the rock pours him out rivers of oil. View him in his *public character*. Princes revere his dignity; the aged listen to his wisdom; every tongue loads him with blesssing. See him in his *domestic circumstances*: on one hand he is defended by a troop of sons; on the other, adorned with a train of daughters; and, on all sides, surrounded with "a very great household." Never was human felicity so consummate; never was *disastrous revolution* so sudden. The lightning which consumed his cattle was not more terrible, and scarcely more instantaneous: the joyful parent is bereft of his offspring, and his children are "buried in death." The man of affluence is stripped of his abundance; and he who was clothed in scarlet embraces the dunghill. The venerable patriarch is the derision of wicked men; and the late favorite of an indulgent Providence is become "a brother to dragons, a companion of owls." Nor need we go back to former ages for proofs of this afflicting truth. In *our* times—in *all* times—the wheel continues the same incessant whirl; and frequently those who are triumphing to-day, in the highest elevations of joy, to-morrow are bemoaning the instability of mortal affairs, in the very depths of poverty. Such is every form of human felicy that is not grounded on Jesus, and a participation of his merits, who is the Rock of ages; on Jesus, and his image formed to our hearts, which is the "hope of glory."

Pulpit.